

# THE CAROLINIAN.

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NO. 33.

## PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED

### Latest Reports Indicate That Japanese Have Assaulted Russian Stronghold

#### A LAND AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Information Reached Chefoo From Various Sources to the Effect that the Naval Attack Was Made About 4 O'clock Monday Morning—The Japanese Occupy the Hills Two or Three Miles North of the Fortress—Warships Return to Port Arthur.

Chefoo, By Cable.—That a general land and naval attack was made on Port Arthur Monday is indicated by information from various sources. The statement that the naval attack was made at four o'clock in the morning comes from authoritative but not diplomatic quarters.

Junks which arrived here say the Japanese occupied the Liaut Hills and Sushien, which is two or three miles north of the fortress.

Five warships and seven torpedo boat destroyers, according to the junks, returned to Port Arthur the night of August 10.

Junks which arrived here, having left Port Arthur August 12, brought reports that the Japanese occupied new positions on that day. The fighting was heavy but intermittent, and indicated that the assault was being continued. The Russians at Port Arthur are reported to be downhearted. The men who came on the junks declare that the commander of the Japanese fleet before Port Arthur informed the Russian commander of the place that if the warships which returned after the sortie of August 10 were sunk by the Russians the Japanese would shell the town with lyddite.

A Chinese who has returned here from Liao Yang declared that the casualties in the recent fighting in that vicinity have been enormous on both sides.

Tokio, By Cable.—Vice Admiral Kamimura encountered the Russian Vladivostok squadron at dawn Sunday, north of Tsu Island, in the Strait of Kopeia, and attacked the enemy at once. The battle lasted for five hours and resulted in a complete Japanese victory. The Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk and the cruisers Rosia and Gromobol fled to the northward after having sustained serious damage.

Admiral Kamimura cables the Navy Department that the injuries inflicted upon his vessels were slight.

The fate of the crew of the Rurik is not known. It is presumed that many of them were killed or drowned. The strength of the fleet under Admiral Kamimura is not known, but it is presumed that he had the Adsumo, Idsumo, Iwate, Takashio and other light cruisers.

Tokio is joyous over the news, as it gives Japan mastery of the sea and restores commerce.

Flags are flying, lanterns are glimmering and cries of "Banzai!" are ringing in the streets of Tokio in honor of the victories gained at sea by Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kamimura.

Underneath the jollity of the populace lies a feeling of deep satisfaction and gratification at the disposal of a desperately serious problem of the war. The Russian squadron

which confronted Admiral Togo refused battle. It was stronger than Admiral Togo's squadron in battleships and armored cruisers, and had it elected to fight, the result might have altered the fortunes of war. The strength of the squadron which confronted Admiral Togo compelled him to draw vessels from the squadron under Vice Admiral Kamimura, and this left the Japanese navy powerless to operate against the Russian Vladivostok squadron and unable to prevent the raids of these vessels.

The raid conducted by the Vladivostok squadron in July was extremely expensive to the Japanese, and not only was retaliation tempting, but it was demanded by commercial interests. The navy, however, grimly refused to make a diversion and stuck to Port Arthur. It was confident that the harbor soon would be untenable for the Russian warships, that it would eventually get a fair fight in the open sea away from the Russian land batteries, and that the Japanese would win. These calculations of the navy were correct, and the Russians, with the chances even, have been hopelessly defeated.

Vice Admiral Kamimura, after months of weary and patient waiting, finally got his chance at dawn today off Tsu Island. He sunk the Russian cruiser Rurik and sent the cruisers Gromobol and Rosia fleeing back from the fight.

Japanese guns dominate the dockyards at Port Arthur, and in view of this fact it would seem to be impossible again to make seaworthy or fightable the Russian battleships which have returned to Port Arthur. It is probable that the Russian battleship Czarevitch will disarm at Tsing-chou.

The best possible naval force the Russians can now concentrate at Vladivostok is four cruisers.

In the fight of August 10 the squadron, under Admiral Togo, was practically unharmed. The battleship Mikasha suffered the most, but she continues on the fighting line.

The cruisers Yakumo, Misshini and Kaigo were hit, but repairs have already been made. Eleven wounded officers and 66 wounded men arrived at Sasebo Sunday.

The steamer Gaelic, bound for Shanghai, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, sighted a Russian cruiser, evidently the Novik, steering south-east by east. This course showed her to be heading for Van Diemen Strait.

Van Diemen Strait is about 120 miles south of Nagasaki and it would be presumed from the Novik's going in this direction that she proposes to try and reach Vladivostok by the east coast of Japan.

Bombardment for Four Days.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated August 13th:

"According to a report from Port Arthur, August 10, the Japanese attacked Taku and Siaohou Mountain in enormous force during the night of August 9th, and occupied them after 15 hours' fighting on the night of August 10th. During a heavy rainstorm, the Japanese attacked our east front, but were repulsed at all points. They also attacked simultaneously our whole front from Wolf's Hill to Taku Mountain, but everywhere were driven back. The fortress has been bombarded from the east side for four days."

No Change in Strike.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—There is practically no change in the strike situation at the coal mines Sunday. Sixteen hundred tons of coal were mined at the Blossberg mines of the Sloss-Feldsteel & Iron Co. today. The operators claim the number of men at work is being increased gradually. The miners' leaders declare the contrary is true.

Mrs. Maybrick on the Way.

London, By Cable.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, under the name of Miss Rose Ingram, is on board the Red Star Line steamer Vanderland, which sailed from Antwerp Saturday morning. She was accompanied by her attorney, Mr. Hayden, who arranged the details of her departure. Mrs. Maybrick arrived in Paris Friday and was met by Police Barnard, of New York. On her arrival at New York, Mrs. Maybrick will be the guest of Dr. Denmore. Mrs. Maybrick's mother, the Baroness De Roques, intends to follow her daughter shortly.

Republican Hand-Book.

Washington, Special.—Tariff, prosperity, labor, wages and prices, trusts, the Panama canal, Cuba and Cuban reciprocity, expansion and its results, the investigations of the postal and land frauds and punishments of offenders, rural free delivery, irrigation, the record of the Republican party and the record of Theodore Roosevelt, are the leading subjects discussed by the Republican campaign text book of 1904, which is just about to be issued.

## NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

Department Reports Conditions for the Past Week.

The Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture issues the following bulletin for the week ending Aug. 15th: There is a general complaint in all sections of the State that during the past two weeks there has been too much rainfall and not enough sunshine. Rains fell nearly every day during this past week; in moderate amounts in the western half of the State, and in heavy downpours in most places in the eastern half, especially on the 9th, 11th and 12th. These weather conditions proved damaging to all growing crops, and have seriously delayed important farm work. Preparations have been made for sowing turnips and rutabagas; for plowing wheat fields, and for planting the second crop of Irish potatoes, but on account of the wet condition of the soil very little has been accomplished.

In the extreme western counties the cutting of buckwheat, oats and hay has been retarded on account of too frequent rains; and considerable corn has been spoiled in the shocks. Corn has suffered slightly, but the damage is confined entirely to lowlands, where some of it is turning yellow. On uplands the stands are excellent and the outlook for a good crop is encouraging.

Sweet potatoes are also turning yellow in a number of fields in the central districts; but continue to do well elsewhere. The tobacco crop is below the average; curing is in full progress, and the leaves are said to be curing nicely. Peanuts are not doing well in Hertford county; but the reports from the adjoining counties are more encouraging. Cotton has suffered from the wet spell more than any other growing crop; it is shedding in all sections of the State, and the damage is quite serious in low places and on light sandy soil. The weed is growing too rapidly; while the fruit is not developing in proportion to the size of the plant. There are a number of indications of black rust. It is safe to say that this has been the most unfavorable week for some time, and unless fair weather sets in there will be decided change in the prospects for a cotton crop. The pasture land in the western counties is excellent, and the stock is improving. Grapes are ripening and will be a fair crop; peaches are rotting.

Rains (in inches) for the week ending 8 a. m. today: Goldsboro 1.88, Greensboro 1.94, Lumberton 1.86, Newbern 2.62, Weldon 0.49, Raleigh 0.90, Wilmington 0.20, Hatteras 0.20, Asheville 0.90, Charlotte 2.20.

Traveling Man Drowned.

Wilmington, Special.—Reports from Castle Haynes, this county, indicate that R. H. Butler, a well-known traveling salesman for Butler Bros. tobaccoists of Reidsville, was drowned in Northeast river, last week. Sunday afternoon, a small boy playing on the river bank near the railroad bridge at Castle Haynes saw a drowned horse lodged against the piers of the iron structure and attached to a top buggy, which was overturned. The boy notified residents of the neighborhood, who went down on a flat, cut the horse and brought the buggy ashore. Fastened under the seat was a traveling bag, containing tobacco samples, articles of clothing, neatly packed and letters and papers identifying the last occupant of the vehicle. The horse was swollen, indicating that he had been in the water for several days. It is supposed that the traveling man was on his way from Burgaw to Wilmington, having been seen at Burgaw last week, and that, being unacquainted with the country, he attempted to ford the river, which is very deep at that point. Instead of taking the ferry, no trace of the body has been found, as everything in the buggy not fastened was washed away. Mr. J. T. Larkins, of Castle Haynes, telegraphed the traveling man's brothers at Reidsville, but they know nothing of his whereabouts and asked that a search be made for his body.

North State News Notes.

Mr. W. L. Young, president and treasurer of the Etowah Mills and other officers of the corporation, recently chartered by the State, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, to manufacture medium and fine cotton fabrics at Greensboro, signed contracts with the contractors for the erection of buildings. The contractors are the J. F. Callahan Building and Construction Company, of Greenville, S. C., and Plamer, Mass.

Tom Savage, a 12-year-old colored boy, was drowned in Toisnot swamp near Wilson Monday night. Savage, together with two or three companions, went out boat riding and in a playful way commenced rocking the boat, which overturned, throwing the occupants into the water. All of them except Savage could swim and escaped. The body was recovered next day.

The Southern Chair Company, one of High Point's largest and most substantial manufacturing plants, suffered a loss of between \$15,000 and \$20,000 Tuesday night by fire. The fire was caused by a lighted lantern in the hands of the night watchman exploding near a benzine tank about 8 o'clock.

Southern Conductor Arrested.

Spencer, Special.—Capt. J. D. Phillips, of Spencer, who had a number of years been a freight conductor running out of this place on the Southern railway, was arrested at his home Monday on the charge of robbing freight cars in transit, the articles being principally merchandise. The arrest, which has caused quite a sensation, was effected by Chief Detective Conley. Detective Haney and Deputy Sheriff Dave Julian and J. A. Siscoff, who have been working on the case for a number of weeks.

## PARKER IS NOTIFIED

Committee Waits Upon the Democratic Nominee for President

### THE NOTIFICATION ADDRESSES

Utterances of the Democratic Candidate on the Issues Before the Country in the Present Campaign.

The formal notification of Judge Parker was held on Wednesday. The speech in behalf of the committee was made by Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri. Judge Parker responded at issues of the campaign.

In accepting the nomination Judge Parker spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I have resigned the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, of this State, in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention that you represent has put upon me, without possible prejudice to the court to which I had the honor to belong, or to the eminent members of the State and the Nation, of whom I may now say as a private citizen that I am justly proud."

"At the very threshold of this response and before dealing with other subjects, I must, in justice to myself, and to relieve my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention. After nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, a matter which I felt it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude so that hereafter no man could justly say that his support had been secured through influence or bribery, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard-bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that can be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair."

The platform is highly satisfactory to Mr. Parker, and he eulogizes the Democratic position on the tariff, trusts and other issues.

"In matters of the restraints of law, as well as of its delays, is becoming more and more manifest from day to day. Within the past few years many instances have been brought to my attention, where in the name of liberty and good government, supposed criminals have been seized and punished by a mob, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of each State guarantees to every person within its jurisdiction that his life, liberty and property shall not be taken from him without due process of law."

On the subject of the Philippines he says:

"It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanent alienation of territory acquired by the United States. Can we hope to instill into the minds of our descendants reverence and devotion for a government by the people, while denying utility to that right to the inhabitants of distant countries whose territory we have acquired either by purchase or by force? Can we say to the Filipinos, 'Your lives, your liberty and your property may be taken from you without compensation, for we shall accept a renunciation of the right of self-government, and we will long glory in the future of Magna Charta, which has become incorporated, in substance, and effect, into the constitution of every State, as well as into the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States? Can we hope for the respect of the civilized world, while proudly guaranteeing to every citizen of the United States that no law shall be enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the inhabitants of distant lands, but take away from them the right of trial by jury, and place their lives and the disposition of their property in the keeping of those whom we sent to them to be their governors? We shall certainly rue it as history does the Etowah Mills. Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the twenty millions of dollars expended in the purchase of the islands and the six hundred and fifty millions to have been since disbursed will ever come back to us. The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility has been best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. There need be no fear that the assertion so often made of late, that we have now become a world power, will then be without support. Ours is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is at all attained that the United States has attained that eminence. Our country became a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people established a free government, the source of whose authority sprang, and was continuously to proceed, from the will of the people themselves. It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens, to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the Old World seeking a new home, and who, in turn, perpetuated them in their own country, spread over the face of the land, reduced the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways and railroads, till now a nation which at the formation of the government, numbered only three millions in population, has become eighty millions, and from ocean to ocean and the lakes to the Gulf, the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning

## CAROLINA MATTERS.

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, in session at Hillsboro last week, adopted a notable resolution regarding the disposition of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. It is to the effect that whereas it seems that the railway systems of the State will at no distant day be in the hands of foreign corporations working together as a practical monopoly, it is the sense of the State Alliance that Governor Aycock should neither sell or lease the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, nor that it should be extended by the use of convict labor to Henderson or Norfolk, and in that way it would become a power in the hands of a corporation commission to protect the people of the State from abuses in excessive rates, etc., charged by the foreign corporations and Beaufort would be developed into the great port that our forefathers contemplated. In conclusion, the resolution has this significant paragraph: "We would not, however, shut our eyes to any abuses in the present management, but would urge a stricter supervision of its affairs on the part of our people and the public officials." The Alliance passed a resolution protesting against the employment of State convicts on farms except for the raising of supplies for the convicts themselves, and insisting that they be employed in the building of roads. This was adopted in the stead of one urged by the Edgecombe Alliance urging that the convicts be used in the manufacture of fertilizer. Regarding the support of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Alliance resolved that the State board of agriculture be not in future required to put up the \$10,000 annually for the general running expenses, but that the college get its support from the State and the national Agricultural and Mechanical funds just as other colleges do, and let the Agricultural Department funds be used in the extension of the Agricultural Department after the running expenses are paid. Another resolution of importance was to the effect that steps should be taken throughout the cotton-growing belt to assure the systematic marketing of the crop and endorsing the idea of having cotton warehouses in which farmers can house their crops and draw out any money needed before the staple is sold. There was also a resolution commending the campaign for better and stronger public schools and especially the teaching of agriculture as a regular course, and calling on the farmers in every district to use it as a text book in every school. The State Alliance re-elected all former officers and elected Dr. R. H. Speight as a member of the executive committee, to succeed Dr. Pearson, whose term expired. T. B. Parker and Dr. Speight were elected delegates to the National Alliance meeting at St. Louis in September. The Progressive Farmer was endorsed as the State organ.

Eight Men Drowned in Mine.

Salisbury, Special.—News reaches here of the drowning of nine men—eight of them negroes—at the Barringer gold mine, in Stanley county, Friday afternoon, as the result of a terrific downpour of rain, which rushed into the shaft where they were working. The full details of the accident cannot be given, as communication is cut off and the place is not accessible by telephone. The mine is owned by the Whitney Reduction Company. Friday afternoon a terrific rain came up and the mine men were working in the shaft. Before they could reach the surface water overflowed the shaft in torrents and only one of the men, Thos. Moyle, superintendent, escaped. Another climbed nearly out, but was beaten back and drowned along with seven colored men. All were caught like rats in a trap. There were but two white men in the mine and one of them was the only person to escape. The names of the men who were drowned are as follows: Will Camp, John McGraw, Bob Deberry and Sam Price. It seems that there was something like a waterspout there, from the description of the way the shaft was flooded.

Homicide at Marriage Feast.

Tarboro, Special.—While engaged in a dispute at a marriage feast and ball in the vicinity of Old Sparta, Eugene Wilson shot and instantly killed Joe Edwards. Both are colored. A negro boy had an epileptic fit outside the house and Edwards had gone into the house for a lamp. Wilson objected to its being removed and a quarrel ensued with the above result. Wilson was lodged in jail to await trial.

North Carolina Briefs.

A sad occurrence took place on Cotton Mill Hill at Lenoir Monday about 5 o'clock, when John Queen, son of Mrs. M. A. Queen, shot and killed his brother, Malcolm Queen, accidentally. It seems that John was playing with an old pistol, thinking it was unloaded, but it contained one cartridge and proved fatal, the shot entering just below the heart and causing death in less than five minutes.

The Drexel Furniture Company, of Morganton, one of Burke's infant industries, this week shipped to Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, five hundred oak chifoniers. The workmanship is of high order; in fact all of the work turned out by this plant is of the very best.

After an illness of some weeks, Mr. James N. Conrad, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Lexington, died at his home Monday evening.

Judge Allen in Raleigh Tuesday appointed Claude B. Barbee and Frank A. Daniels co-receivers of the Juanita Cotton Mill, at Burlington, of which Augustus A. Rosenthal, of Raleigh, has been manager. The statement of the mill's condition up to Tuesday shows liabilities \$144,165, assets \$42,381 and net property with repairs and new machinery to date costing \$82,111.

Investment Aided Church.

Two of the prominent and influential members of the Fort Fairfield, Maine, Congregational church last fall invested quite a sum of money in potatoes, privately vowing that, if they made a profit, their profit should be given to their church. The amount given was over \$900, and the pastor made the cheering announcement that that amount had been received from the transaction by the church.

## RIOTS IN NEW YORK

Exciting Conflict Between Union and Non-Union Bricklayers

Youthful Bricklayer Empties His Revolver into a Mob of Would-be Lynchers While Standing on an Elevated Railroad Platform.

New York, Special.—After holding a crowd of pursuers at bay on the platform of an elevated railroad station followed an alleged assault upon another workman, emptying his revolver into the mob and trying to escape on a train, Joseph Costello, 16 years old, a bricklayer, was taken to a police station, guarded by a squad of reserves with drawn revolvers. Behind surged the crowd which had chased him, demanding that he be lynched. He was locked up on a charge of felonious assault, made by Thomas McLaughlin, another bricklayer, who says that the youth fired at him, the bullet passing through the collar of his coat close enough to burn his neck. Costello, who is not a member of a labor union, had been employed on a new building up to last week. He claimed that a sum of money was due him from the contractor and that every time he went after it the union men drove him away. Monday, when he again appeared at the building and started for the contractor's office, McLaughlin stood in his way. Costello says that McLaughlin knocked him down. McLaughlin declares that Costello drew a revolver, fired one shot, which narrowly missed him, and then turned and ran.

A blacksmith, armed with a heavy sledgehammer, faced a crowd of strike sympathizers, who were administering a violent beating to Patrick Mallon, a non-union workman, this afternoon, and so overpowered the crowd that Mallon was allowed to slip away. Mallon was leaving the Chwarschild & Sulzberger plant when a score of strikers seized him, threw him down, kicked and beat him, broke his nose and covered his face and body with cuts and bruises. He had managed to break away and was running down street with the mob at his heels when Joseph Rasner, a blacksmith, heard his cries for help. Seizing a heavy sledgehammer, Rasner rushed into the street and faced the crowd. His threatening attitude had the desired effect, and the pursuers fell back while Mallon made good his escape.

Fairbanks to Tour the Country.

Chicago, Special.—That Senator Fairbanks, the Republican vice presidential candidate, will participate almost continuously in the presidential campaign and tour the country in behalf of the ticket of which he is a component part, was made known today as the result of a visit made by him to Republican headquarters in this city. He has entered into an engagement to open the Kansas state campaign at Marion, in that State, on September 1st, and there are calls for him for earlier dates in Vermont. He also today indicated his positive acceptance of an invitation to speak at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 14th of September, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Republican party at that resort. Later in the campaign he will visit the far West.

Democratic Leaders are hoping for favorable results in contrasting the personality of the candidates for President.

Turkey having yielded on all points to the United States the American fleet at Smyrna has been ordered to leave. The United States South Atlantic squadron arrived at Cape Town.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Decoy sank off the Scilly Islands in a collision with another destroyer.

The Republican campaign text-book is to be issued from national headquarters today.

The Associated Press learns that Lewis Dixon, of New York, who has been in St. Petersburg for several days, came at the request of the Russian admiralty, and that negotiations are progressing between the admiralty and Mr. Nixon, but whether for the sale of ships, machinery or what, is not ascertainable. Mr. Nixon is going to Sebastopol Friday to confer with the commander of the Black Sea fleet.

A whole family was poisoned at Salisbury last week from eating food into which the cook had put some kind of poison.

Dr. A. B. Simpson, of New York, took up a collection of \$44,000 for the Christian Workers' Alliance at the Old Orchard (Maine) camp meeting.

Three Batteries Captured.

Berlin, By Cable.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Tokio, received Monday, confirms the reports that heavy fighting has occurred at Port Arthur during the past few days. The Japanese captured three Russian batteries and secured positions close to the inner fortifications. Bold sides lost heavily. The Japanese have commenced a bombardment from Lang Mountain on the harbor and inner defenses.



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No. 11. 

## "LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE."

GOVERNOR AYCOCK STATED IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS THAT UNDER, AND THEREFORE BY IMPLICATION IN CONSEQUENCE OF, FUSION RULE "LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE, CRIME STALKED ABOARD AT NOON-DAY, SLEEP LAY DOWN WITH ALARM AND THE SOUND OF THE PISTOL WAS MORE FREQUENT THAN THE SONG OF THE MOCKING BIRD." HOW STANDS THE USE TO-DAY GOVERNOR? HAVEN'T THE ACTS OF THREE RED SHIRT LEGISLATURES AND MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF YOUR OWN BENEFICENT RULE PASSED INTO HISTORY SINCE YOU PROCLAIMED THE FOREGOING? WHEN YOU ARE CAVORTING OVER THE STATE WHOOPING FOR EDUCATION AND ROADS DON'T YOU HEAR OF MORE CRIMES BEING COMMITTED IN NORTH CAROLINA THAN EVER BEFORE AND DO YOU CONTINUE TO ATTRIBUTE THESE TO FUSION RULE?

KEAPING THE WHIRLWIND.  
"CRIMES SEEMS TO BE GREATLY ON THE INCREASE IN THIS STATE NOT A DAY PASSES THAT THE NEWS-PAPERS DO NOT CHRONICLE A HOMICIDE, A BURGLARY OR SOME OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATION OF THE LAW."  
—Wilmington Messenger (Democratic).

## DEMOCRATIC BID FOR THE NEGRO VOTE.

The following bid for the negro vote by the Democratic leaders appeared in Democratic papers throughout the country last Sunday:

(By the Associated Press.)  
Buffalo, N. Y., August 13.—President James A. Ross, of the National Negro Democratic League, has received the following dispatch from Judge Alton B. Parker and from Senator Henry G. Davis, in reply to letters of congratulations sent them by the league:

Rosmont, Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 1.  
"My Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 27th instant conveying the congratulations of the National Negro Democratic League, also the handsome copy of 'The Life of Thomas Jefferson,' a book I value very highly.

"Assuring you of my hearty appreciation, I am, Very truly yours,  
ALTON B. PARKER.

Elkin, W. Va., Aug. 11.  
"Dear Sir: The pressure of matters of an imperative nature has prevented me from earlier acknowledging your letter of the 27th of July, conveying the congratulations of the National Negro Democratic League upon my nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Accompanying your letter was a copy of the Life of Thomas Jefferson, which you advise me was sent by the league as a further mark of respect.

"I beg to express to you and through you to the members of your organization, my appreciation of their attention and my thanks of the promise of support. I accept with pleasure the Life of Jefferson which you present in their behalf, and am glad to know that your league believes in the principles of government as enunciated by him. These are the principles upon which our party stands, for which we are striving and by which we expect to be guided if successful.

"Yours very truly,  
"H. G. DAVIS."

Parker values the gift by the Democratic Negroes very highly. Davis sends thanks for their promise of support, and with pleasure he accepts a copy of the Life of Jefferson from the Negro League, saying "these are the principles upon which our party stands." So he and the Democratic Negroes are standing on the same principles. It is now in order for the Democrats to send some more negroes from North Carolina to West Virginia to stump the State in the interest of the Democratic nominees. It has been done before and it looks as though they are getting ready to put negroes on the stump again this year. It will be remembered that Davis would not allow a "lally white" plank to be inserted in the platform in West Virginia, saying it would not be to the best interest of the party. The Democrats first blow hot and then blow cold. In the South they abuse the negro, because they think they

are strong enough without his vote, but when they go North and West this abuse ceases, and they make a play for the negro vote for they know they must have it to elect their candidates.

The next Democrat that hollers "nigger" should have Parker's black telegram thrown in his face, and if that does not quiet him, throw Davis' West Virginia platform at him. And if he gets too rank on the whiskey question, ask him if he knows that Thomas Taggart, his national chairman, had ever run a saloon in his town in Indiana.

## PARKER'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

On last Wednesday, Judge Alton B. Parker, the Democratic nominee for the presidency, delivered his speech of acceptance, at his home near Esopus, New York, before a few Wall Street politicians and the committee that notified him. Those who expected a speech equal to President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance were disappointed. He did not express himself on a single issue of importance to the American people, but straddled every issue.

As to the Trusts Judge Parker points out that no new legislation is required, but simply the execution of the laws now on the statute books. This will not have any force with the voters who are up on the history of the last democratic administration. The only anti-trust law, the Sherman act, on our statute books was put there by the Republicans, and it was allowed to lay quiet through Cleveland's administration, for not one single trust did Grover Cleveland disturb. It remained for Mr. Roosevelt, through his Attorney General, to be the first to execute this law. The noted Northern Security Company, one of the largest trusts ever formed was ordered dissolved through the efforts of President Roosevelt and his Attorney General. The Northern Security Company then appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court decided against the Northern Security. But it would be interesting to note just here that the court was not unanimous in its decision. The vote stood five to four—the five Republican members voting against the Trust and the four Democratic members voting in favor of the Trust, thus proving that when it came to the show down that the Democrats were the friends of the Trust.

In the event that Parker is elected this fall the same powers will control him that controlled Grover Cleveland, and the Anti-Trust law would be allowed to take another nap for four more years. Mr. Parker admits that if he were elected, that the Senate would be Republican and his party could not get any law passed that were not acceptable to the Republicans. Now this being so why should the country want a democratic president that could do nothing more than draw his salary. Possibly that is all Judge Parker wants, but the American people want more and will prove it by electing Mr. Roosevelt this fall by an overwhelming majority.

## A SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

Everywhere in this issue will be found a club offer of Pearson's Magazine and The Caucasian for six months and a fine picture of President Roosevelt all for 75 cents. Pearson's is a very good magazine, and is worth one dollar per year. The picture of the President is mounted on card board, suitable for framing or can be hung on the wall without framing. Everybody wants a picture of the President; everybody wants a good magazine, and everybody wants a good newspaper. We have what you want, so send in your subscription to day—do not put it off, but do it now. Remember all three for 75 cents. Send your order to this office.

Judge Parker's two telegrams should now be called the "black and tan." One was his gold telegram and the other to the negroes of Buffalo, N. Y.

The dispensaries in the State advertise in the Democratic papers, but do not advertise in the Republican papers. This would seem to indicate that the Democrats were the consumers of the "mountain dew" in this State.

Every voter should read Mr. T. T. Hicks' article in this issue on Judge Parker's speech of acceptance. Mr. Hicks shows how Judge Parker dodged all the questions of vital interest to the voters.

## JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

He did not Commit Himself on any Subject of Vital Importance to Voters.

Can any Southern Democrat vote for Judge Parker without repudiating everything he has stood for for many years? The Judge says: We must make a "reasonable reduction of the tariff, (how much is that?) and fix a time far enough in the future for it to go into effect, so that it will not disturb the business of the country as was formerly the case—meaning 1893 and '94; that the Republicans will have a majority in the Senate for the next four years, and we cannot revise the tariff unless we do it to suit them. He cites twice in his speech the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.; once against lynchings and other forms of violence, and again in favor of the Philippines. He knows that amendment was adopted on account of nine millions of negroes; that is perfectly odious to the Democrats who will furnish 151 of his electoral votes if he gets them, and that it has long been repudiated by them, that they are now indignant because the Republican party is demanding that representation be reduced in Congress and the electoral college in the same proportion as the number of Southern voters has been reduced—as required by said fourteenth amendment, yet the only law the Judge sees fit to cite is the fourteenth amendment, which he cites twice.

His Northern supporters claim that his speech is Constitutionalism against Roosevelt's Militarism, but the clause he quotes so glibly is the one his Southern supporters despise. He says trusts are largely the creatures of the tariff; but that the old English common law is good enough to make them behave, if the officers will enforce it. Now the States enforce the common law and the federal courts the federal statutes; and the Democratic platforms in the States and nation in 1892 on which Cleveland "swept the country" were loud and emphatic against trusts, nobody heard of their breaking up any trusts or punishing any either under the common law or Sherman Anti-Trust law. Glenn and Aycock were U. S. District Attorneys then in North Carolina, and sixteen Democratic solicitors prosecute common law crimes here now. Yet it is commonly said that the trusts are against Roosevelt and for Parker this year? Why? Because Roosevelt has had some of the biggest trusts prosecuted. A Democratic national committeeman said last Monday and it was published in Tuesday's New York Times, the most reliable Democratic newspaper in the country, that James J. Hill, the head of a big trust that President Roosevelt had caused to be prosecuted and broken up, would give four hundred thousand dollars to the Parker campaign fund, and he would add at least another hundred thousand dollars if he should be permitted to name Daniel S. Lamont, Cleveland's old secretary, for Governor of New York. It's the fashion for Democrats to speak of Roosevelt as unsafe. Asked what he had done indicating his unsafeness, they admit his past acts have been safe and many of them great; but they are afraid he will do something dangerous. It's the trusts that started that talk. Trusts are against those who are against them and for those who are for them. It is common talk in the papers that they will furnish the Democratic managers all the campaign funds they need this year. The anti-trust plank at St. Louis was adopted in committee by a vote of 23 to 20. Mr. Bryan's Western delegates forced it in, much to the disgust of Eastern members. The Republican platform while emphatic is mild by comparison, with the Democratic platform on trusts, but Parker says the common law is bad enough for trusts and that the trusts are for him and against Roosevelt. A trust in a common law court would feel like Brer Rabbit in the briar patch. Trusts know Democratic statesmen and platform don't mean them any harm.

Judge Parker did not mention the negro question except to refer twice with approval to the fourteenth amendment. The New York Herald is for Parker. It printed much of his speech and Roosevelt's in parallel columns, and suggested that there was little difference between the two. The first thing in Judge Parker's speech was a repetition of his Gold Standard telegram, in which he said the Gold Standard is "irrevocably settled." The Democratic platform of 1896 and 1900 declared "we are unalterably opposed to the Gold Standard," and as the 1904 platform, which Judge Parker calls admirable, is silent on that subject we have the right to suppose they still mean what they say by "unalterable."

Judge Parker's speech dwelt also on Militarism as a peril, but did not say how much army we need. The law allows President Roosevelt to have 100,000 soldiers if he thinks the country needs them, but he has only 59,000 including officers—less than one soldier to every 1,330 of the people. George Washington in his farewell address said: "In time of peace prepare for war." If you will read both speeches of acceptance carefully you will see that Judge Parker's is different from President Roosevelt's more in words than in ideas and when he

differs his meaning is uncertain. He wants a reasonable reduction of the tariff. How much is that? He don't want a large army. How large? He wants the Constitution and the law enforced, especially the "common law" and the fourteenth amendment. The threat to enforce this by Republicans has been denounced by every Southern Democratic newspaper. That's what Southern Democrats get by nominating a man with unknown views. Mr. Kitchen was right. They ought to have made him speak and telegraph too before nominating him.

T. T. HICKS.  
Henderson, N. C., Aug 12, '04.

## CHAIRMAN TOM TAGGART

A Convicted Rumrunner—He Violates Law on Election Day; Social Equality at His Bar.

No harm in all parties giving facts about its leaders. It's the only protection of the voter who wants to vote intelligently. All parties need it.

In the New Voice of August 4th, Dr. Crafts, Superintendent of the Reformed Bureau, in speaking of Tom Taggart, the national chairman of the Democratic party, says: "I was in Indianapolis when Tom Taggart, as he is universally and significantly called, was first elected mayor of that city. Being invited to speak to the union preacher's meeting on the present status of Reform in the nation, I thought it unfitting to leave out the city in which I was to speak in my report, and so, to be up to date, I inquired as to the candidates for mayor that were to be voted for eight days later. I found the Democratic candidate, Mr. Taggart was a hotel keeper. I went to the excise list to see if he was also a 'liquor seller' and found he was so written down on the books. Knowing that few, if any liquor sellers have not some time violated the laws, I went to the criminal list and there found Mr. Taggart's name again as one who had confessed judgment and paid a fine. I mentioned these two facts in the preachers' meeting, and the statements made a ten days sensation that might have changed the result if Mr. Taggart's opponent had not been reputed to be both an infidel and a dodger. Mr. Taggart's rector rose indignantly in the preachers' meeting to charge me with falsehood, which frightened the preachers into adjourning with confusion without a benediction. An hour later the rector had seen Mr. Taggart and heard his confession, and took back his hasty charge.

"On election day at 6 o'clock when polls closed, and Mr. Taggart with a 'wide open' policy, was known to have succeeded the best mayor the city ever had, Mayor Denny, who had faithfully enforced the law, the streets were filled with drunken young men, celebrating the new era of lawlessness. I went at that hour to Mayor-elect Taggart's saloon and found it open, though the law said saloons must close on election day. He interpreted election day as 'election hours.' It was a basement saloon opening to the street and getting far more patronage from the street than from the hotel guests. The bar was lined with negroes, young men and all sorts of drinkers in all stages of intoxication. In front of this saloon stood mayor-elect 'Tom Taggart,' wreathed in smiles, receiving congratulations while well dressed man, sprawling drunk on the sidewalk behind him at the door of his law breaking saloon, made a fitting part of the background."

Dr. Crafts suggest that this picture be made into a coat of arms for the Democratic National Committee, and sent to all the great Prohibition areas of the Southland.—Hickory Times-Mercury.

## ROOSEVELT AND "OLD HICKORY JACKSON."

The masses of the people believe in the President as they did in Jackson—

Washington Post.  
The Democrats who go about boasting of electing Judge Parker are the champion rainbow-chasers of the age," said ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, at the New Willard.

"Because they have 151 electoral votes of the South to start with, they argue that the other 88 will be forthcoming. It is a refreshing exhibition of optimism, to say the least of it. But where the opponents of Roosevelt fall down is in the failure to comprehend age character of the man and their miscon-

ception of his strength with the masses. The American people are devoted to him in the same way that they were devoted to Andrew Jackson, and the qualities "Old Hickory" possessed which won him votes in the earlier epoch of our history are the same qualities that have made Theodore Roosevelt strong with the citizens of the republic. He has the unlimited confidence of the great body of voters, and their support makes him invincible."

Last news of interest from the Democratic candidates, Davis had gone down to the barn yard to salt his cattle and Parker had gone to his swimming hole.

If the Democratic dispensaries are intended to diminish the sale of intoxicants, why do they advertise their "rectified essence of damnation" in the Democratic papers?

## ECZEMA

ECZEMA, PILLS, OLD SORES, Etc. CAN BE CURED AT SMALL COST.—READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.  
GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find one dollar to pay for another bottle of EC-ZINE and 25 cents for EC-Zine Soap. I have used nearly all the bottle you sent and it has done more for me than all other treatments combined that I have employed for four years. I have ECZEMA on both legs from scabies to knee and I have been so bad at times I had to go on stilts. Since I commenced the use of EC-ZINE my trouble has nearly disappeared, in fact it feels like it was well, but there are a few rough spots yet I don't want to stop treatment with one bottle. Send me another bottle as soon as possible and a cake of soap, after I use it I expect to be perfectly cured and then I will tell you all about it. I have been under treatment for four years and I can't begin to tell you what I have suffered and the great trouble and expense I have endured in that time, but I have great hopes that I will soon be cured. I certainly believe I have struck the right remedy at last. With best wishes I am,  
Yours truly, D. L. ALEXANDER.  
Mr. Pleasant, N. C.

\$50. Reward will be paid for any skin disease, ECZEMA, PILLS, BLOOD POISON, PIMPLES, RING WORM, Etc., which the new Radium remedy—EC-ZINE, will not cure promptly. Send today for a FREE treatment, sufficient to cure any ordinary case.

THE EC-ZINE COMPANY  
112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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## A. AND M. COLLEGE.

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Young men desiring room for Fall Term should secure accommodations at once, as only about 100 lodgers can be received.

Write to-day to secure room. For further information or for catalogue address

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If not then you should get an INGERSOLL WATCH. You will then have as much time and as good time as any one.

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AND AN

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The Watch is absolutely guaranteed for one year and so is the paper.

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N. B.—This offer is open to old subscribers as well as new, providing you pay up and receive for one year in advance.

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OF ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

In Shoes that will please every Customer.

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See us before buying.

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The HART-WARD HARDWARE COMPANY will give a WATCH to the girl or boy for the best solution to the following business proposition:

Mr. — is a catalogue house buyer, ordered his Hardware from Chicago, wanted a R. F. D. MAIL BOX, catalogue price was 75 cts, sent in his order, after a month, box was received and he paid \$1.10 cts. freight.

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## HORNER MILITARY SCHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.

Two Bishops a Presiding Elder, a Superior Court Judge, and a great New York lawyer from one class.

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CHARLES D. McIVER, President, GREENSBORO, N. C.

## TRINITY COLLEGE.

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FITS permanently cured. No fits more. New after first day of use. Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer, 231 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The daily mileage of the trains of this country is 2,750,000.

It is now generally agreed that many of the shampoos in use are injurious to the hair. The best treatment is frequent brushing and absolute cleanliness. Wash the hair in a lather of Ivory Soap and rinse thoroughly. Let the last water be cool, as it closes the pores of the skin and prevents colds.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

There is one doctor to every 800 inhabitants in Germany.

JamsurPain's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS BOWEN, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1909.

Prussia has 203 associations of stenographers, with 51,291 members.



Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I only secured good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best result in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstrual periods. I am most grateful.—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. \$5.00 per bottle. Above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.; or her advice is free.

## BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. After taking Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared. I am now a healthy woman and have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."

G. J. Fench, 90 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Move Sick, Weak or Dried Up. Sold in bulk. The genuine Cascarets C. C. Co. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

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## King's Business College

Business—When you think of going out to school, write for College Catalogue and special offer of the leading Business and Commercial schools. KING'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Raleigh, N. C., or Charleston, N. C. (also teach bookkeeping, shorthand, etc., by mail).

Would Stop in the Way. I once had a dog that was good to track rabbits. But to catch them he always would stop. For whenever the rabbit was started, you see, He would stop to play with his tail.

His stopping would hinder the other cubs. For he always would stop in the way. He seemed to think more of his tail than of meat. And was never too hungry to play. I know of some men in high stations today. Who talk every good resolution that is started in Congress, for they get in the way. And play with their tail, Constitution. This playing might do, if the time was their own. But the people do not think it neat. They would rather the playing was stopped. I am sure. They do not want barking, but meat.

—J. H. Harrison, in Dallas News.

## AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cared of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

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## GOOD ROADS

Governor Barchelder Talks.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is one of the States which is making rapid strides in the improvement of her roads. Governor Barchelder, of that State, and he is also an officer of the National Grange—is a very enthusiastic advocate of road improvement. In a recent address he said:

"The development and prosperity of any State or nation depend in some degree upon the transportation facilities provided; and such facilities include not only our rivers and harbors and our great railway and steamboat companies, but also the highways over which all our products and all our people are transported.

"The important matter now before the friends of good roads is to arouse the people to a realization of their responsibility in securing favorable State and National legislation on the subject. The small pittance appropriated for the use of the Good Roads Bureau of the Department of Agriculture is entirely out of proportion to the money appropriated for other objects of a public nature when their relative importance is considered.

"Another important matter is the construction of roads adapted to the needs of travel over them. Much harm has come to the good roads movement in some sections of the country through the advocacy of more expensive roads than the resources of the people would warrant and demand. Costly stone roads are economical upon portions of our highways, but we must not overlook the fact that there is a vast mileage of roads that could be permanently improved by the judicious expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money per mile. We should give due prominence to this fact in considering the matter from a State or National standpoint.

"As an official of the National Grange, I desire to say a word for the farmers of the country in regard to National aid for road building. The farmers have been loyal to the interests of the nation in every emergency in the past. They have contributed their full share in proportion to their wealth to the revenues for the support of the Government. The ablest statesmen and most successful business men, contributing to the development and prosperity of the country, point to the farms as their birthplace. When our country has been in danger, the farmer boys have responded nobly to her defense. We have uncomplicatedly contributed our share to the enormous expenditures of the National Government for river and harbor improvements, the construction of canals and the erection of costly buildings in our great cities, and we do not regret it. We now ask in the name of justice that National aid be granted for the improvement of highways. This involves the establishment of a new policy, but the extension of the former one. We ask the loyal support of those who have been benefited by our contribution to other public matters to which I have referred. I believe the farmers of the nation, representing more than a third of our population, are practically unanimous in favor of this unequalled support."

Experiments For Dustless Roads. English road builders are working on the dustless road problem. An experiment is being conducted in West Sussex County, the results of which will be watched by all who are interested in the improvement of our highways. The object of those in charge of the experiment is to make a road, having a smooth surface, which shall be dustless and at the same time resist the percolation of water.

The stones used, Chelmsford quartzite, are placed in iron plates over a base, when they remain until moisture is expelled; they are then spread out for the purpose of cooling. The next step is to make a deposit of them about half a foot thick on a wooden platform which has been covered with tar and a little pitch, five gallons to a ton of stone, when they are turned over and over until well covered with the tar. After maturing they are spread on the roadbed, which has been prepared to a depth of nearly six inches, sprinkled with sand and consolidated by a ten-ton roller.—Good Roads Magazine.

A New Sunshine Recorder. The new Dawson-Lauder sunshine recorder consists of a drum on which silver chloride paper is fastened under a film of celluloid, says the London Globe. An outer cover is rotated by clockwork in twenty-four hours, and a narrow slit is thus directed to the sun. A hood protects the slit from diffused light, and allows an error of about half an hour in the clock before sunrise is cut off from the slit. The drum with the sensitive paper travels along the axis of the cylinder, so that the record of a number of days is obtained, one below the other. The chlorine of silver paper makes possible a standard of intensity of sunshine which can be reproduced. The same size of paper is employed at all seasons, and the instrument can be used in polar as well as temperate latitudes.

Chinaman's Nervous Teeth. The impatience of John Chinaman's countenance is now at least partially explained, says the New York Globe. He has no nerves in his teeth. This interesting bit of information comes 'way from Oregon, where the dentists have been having a State meeting. One of the dentists, who makes no claims to "painless dentistry," said he had tinkered with the teeth of many Chinamen, and never once had known one of them to whimper. The only thing in regard to which they show the least anxiety is to "secure any teeth they have pulled which they want to take back or send back to China in order that they may have a full set when they are reincarnated."

A Chinaman would be a good subject for a "painless dentist" to use in a public demonstration.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Utica Club has released Pitcher Harry Bailey.

First Baseman Massey has been released by Toronto.

The Memphis Club has traded Outfielder Gannon to Birmingham for Outfielder Lynch.

Says the veteran Tim Lincecum: "It takes brains to play baseball, but none to nag an umpire."

The right-handed pitcher American League is best of their left-hand.

Let it be said in all there is no manager in who is getting so much as a home office, and is second to no outfielder.

As each league is a partnership in which the prosperity of each club is shared by the others, it is unfair for a club to keep on its salary list any player whom it cannot use on its team.

The stars of the college baseball world have practically all been gleaned by the professional reaper. Lynch and Clarkson, the greatest pitchers, have been captured by Pittsburgh and New York.

Matty McIntyre is developing into one of the most valuable players in the American League. He can hunt as well as hit it out, can run bases like a house afire, and is second to no outfielder.

Managers Seale, of Chicago, and McGraw, of New York, have practically arrived at an agreement for taking their National League teams on a tour around the world at the close of the present championship season.

The pitcher, always a dominant figure in the game, has been made so much more so by the front-sight rule than even an all-around first-class team—like Pittsburgh, for instance—has little chance for flag or place without a string of star pitchers.

Uncle Sam's Big Checks. Uncle Sam has paid big bills abroad before now, but this Panama payment tops them all. Six years ago he paid Spain \$20,000,000 on account of the Philippines, but the amount was sent in four warrants of \$5,000,000 each. Previous to that the most historical warrants were \$8,000,000 issued to Russia in payment for Alaska in 1868 and \$5,500,000 paid England for awards in Halifax fishing infringements.

## SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Double Daily Service. Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Points South and West.

IN EFFECT JAN. 11, 1904.

SOUTHWARD. Daily. No. 37. Lv. N. Y., P. R. R., 12:55 pm. Arr. Philadelphia, 8:25 pm. Arr. Baltimore, 9:24 pm. Arr. Wash., W. S. R., 7:30 pm. Arr. Richmond, S. A. L., 11:00 pm. Arr. Petersburg, 2:22 am. Arr. Norfolk, 1:57 am. Arr. New Orleans, 10:10 am. Arr. Tampa, 6:05 am.

NORTHWARD. Daily. No. 38. Lv. Tampa, 6:05 am. Arr. New Orleans, 10:10 am. Arr. Norfolk, 1:57 am. Arr. Petersburg, 2:22 am. Arr. Richmond, S. A. L., 11:00 pm. Arr. Wash., W. S. R., 7:30 pm. Arr. Baltimore, 9:24 pm. Arr. Philadelphia, 8:25 pm. Arr. N. Y., P. R. R., 12:55 pm.

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Chinaman's Nervous Teeth. The impatience of John Chinaman's countenance is now at least partially explained, says the New York Globe. He has no nerves in his teeth. This interesting bit of information comes 'way from Oregon, where the dentists have been having a State meeting. One of the dentists, who makes no claims to "painless dentistry," said he had tinkered with the teeth of many Chinamen, and never once had known one of them to whimper. The only thing in regard to which they show the least anxiety is to "secure any teeth they have pulled which they want to take back or send back to China in order that they may have a full set when they are reincarnated."

A Chinaman would be a good subject for a "painless dentist" to use in a public demonstration.

often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

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## JAPS TAKE VESSEL

Still Making Things Interesting for the Russians

FROM A NEUTRAL PORT

Two Japanese Destroyers and Towed Off by a Third.

Chefoo, By Cable.—Two large Japanese torpedo destroyers which have been hovering outside the harbor, entered under cover of the darkness Thursday night, showing no lights, and anchored a quarter of a mile from the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitani, which had been moved to a permanent anchorage. The correspondent of the Associated Press was not allowed to board the Japanese vessels. The Japanese officers said they would depart at daylight.

Chefoo, By Cable.—A boarding party from a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer boarded the dismantled Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitani Thursday morning at 3:30 o'clock. The Japanese discharged their small arms, and during the firing a Russian was wounded in one of his legs. Daybreak showed a third Japanese destroyer towing the Ryeshitani out of the harbor and all disappeared. The Japanese consul claims that the Japanese ships were ignorant of the dismantling of the Ryeshitani. An expert of the Russian navy, however, says that the Japanese officers said they would depart at daylight.

Progress of Chicago Strike. Chicago, Special.—The stockyards strike Thursday night seems no nearer a settlement than it did the day the struggle began. Efforts of a committee composed of retail butchers and grocers to bring about a conference between the packers and the strike leaders were of no avail. The retailers' committee was in conference with Edward Tilder, John E. Maurer, Thomas Wilson and Thomas J. Connors, representing the packers, for three hours this afternoon, and after the meeting the committee was given out by the committee of business men.

"We were courteously received by the packers and were informed, considering all that had passed and present conditions, no good reason existed why any further conference with the strikers would be beneficial." No statement was issued by the packers regarding the conference, and they all refused to discuss the matter further than to confirm the statement given out by the intermediary committee. When the strike leaders were informed of the determination of the packers to refuse to enter into further conferences with the unionists, they began to form plans to force the hand of the legal department of the city. The plan is this: An action will be started in the Federal Court, in the name of a striker who holds stock in one of the biggest of the packing concerns, demanding that the injunction be put into operation on the ground that the illegal combination still exists and that through it shareholders are suffering a loss. This, it is expected by the strike leaders, will induce President Roosevelt to take up the fight and force the packers to produce their books, contracts and arguments in open court. Such a step, it is believed by the strikers, will bring the packers to terms and end the struggle.

Sultan Must Keep Faith. Washington, Special.—The State Department has heard nothing from Minister Lelishman, at Constantinople, since last Monday when he said that the Porte had promised to see that he received the Sultan's answer to his representations touching the rights of American citizens in Turkey. If today's engagement is not kept, the Department will send additional instructions to Minister Lelishman as soon as he officially reports the additional breach of faith. In that event he is expected to go to Smyrna to communicate personally with Admiral Jewell, commanding the European squadron, and perhaps to take up his quarters aboard the flagship Olympia, thus marking a diplomatic crisis.

News of the Day. A general strike of teamsters began in Vienna.

S. F. Cole, of Catskill, N. Y., broke the world's typewriting record at the World's Fair, averaging nearly 68 words a minute for seven hours.

A movement at Charleston, W. Va., to lynch George W. Williams, the negro assailant of Miss Knotts, ended in a committee of the would-be lynchers being arrested.

Rev. W. E. Mumford Dead. Macon, Ga., Special.—Rev. W. E. Mumford died at 6 o'clock Friday morning after a month's illness of typhoid fever. He was well known throughout the South as a philanthropist, having devoted the past 15 years of his life to the care of the orphan children of Georgia. He founded the Georgia Industrial Home, of Macon, where 150 children are being cared for. He was a Methodist preacher and a former newspaper man.

Georgia Legislature Adjourns. Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The Georgia Legislature adjourned its summer session of 50 days at midnight Thursday. Among the acts passed was one increasing the salary of the Governor from \$2,000 to \$5,000, those of the Supreme Court from \$3,000 to \$4,000, and those of the Superior Court judges from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year. The appropriations for school purposes will bring the total sum available for that purpose during the coming year up to \$2,000,000. The Legislature refused to adopt the Australian ballot system.

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Z. P. Smith, T. P. A., Raleigh, N. C. C. B. Ryan, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Jas M. Barr, President and General Manager, Portsmouth, Va.

## The Tide River.

Clear and cool, clear and cool. By laughing, shallow and dreaming pool: Cool and clear, cool and clear. By shining shingle and foaming weir: Under the crag where the oar-men sing, And the livid wall where the church-bell rings.

Undeafed for the undeafed: Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

Dank and foul, dank and foul: By the smoke in the gray sky cowl: By what is ever and slinky black: By what is ever and slinky black: Darker and darker I grow: The sin-delled from me, mother.

And the strong and free: Write me open away to the sea: A strong, free and strong. To the golden sands and the leaping bar, And the taintless tide that awaits me.

Like a soul that has slunk and is pardoned again. Undeafed for the undeafed. Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

—Charles Kingsley.

Odd Insurance. An educated chimpanzee that died in England recently was insured for \$125,000. Other notable entertainers are heavily insured also. Mme. Patil was one of the originators of this kind of insurance. Her voice—the most intangible of subjects—is insured for \$5,000, at a premium of \$125 for each performance. Paderewski's hands are underwritten for \$50,000, and for each of his concerts a temporary policy of \$7,500 is taken out. Josef Hofmann goes even farther and sets a price of \$500 on each finger of both hands. As a precaution against accident preventing his performance, Kunkel's right hand is insured for \$10,000 for each concert and for \$50,000 against total disablement.

Father John's Power. Father John of Crumstadt, who has prophesied that the war against Japan will continue for twenty-five years, is really the Rev. John Serfieg, one of the priests of St. Andrew's cathedral, in the famous fortress city. After the czar, he is and has been for years the greatest man in Russia, by virtue of his piety and reputed power of healing. People of the highest rank, as well as the poorest peasants, go to him for help. He was summoned to the death bed of Emperor Alexander and when the present czar was stricken with typhoid in Livadia public opinion required the imperial doctors to be reinforced by Father John's healing touch.

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